

When They Shall Have Learned to Think and to Say Restoration, Then Peace by Negotiation Will Be Morally Possible

Cropsey Out Of Race for Mayoralty

Justice Issues Statement
Explaining His With-
drawal

Would Lack Support If Elected, He Says

Way Now Open for Clean- Cut Fight on Tammany, Fusionists Declare

Justice James C. Cropsey, of Brook-
lyn, broke silence last night and an-
nounced that he would not enter the
Republican primaries against Mayor
Mitchell. He pointed out that if he
were nominated and elected he would
be in the position of one opposed to
the present city administration and to
Tammany and could hardly expect the
cooperation of other officeholders elected
by the Fusion Committee or by the
Democrats. He declared that if the
people of the city wanted a continuance
of the Mitchell administration they
should elect all the present city of-
ficers.

The withdrawal of Justice Cropsey
after weeks of anxious uncertainty
brought relief and joy to the Fusion
leaders. It cleared the way for a
clean-cut fight this fall for Mayor
Mitchell and his administration as op-
posed to the Tammany candidates.
The Fusion leaders in Brooklyn had
worked hard for weeks to eliminate the
justice.

Left Without Support

They succeeded in taking first one
step and then another from under his
feet, until he was left high and dry,
without even the support of Jacob A.
Livingston, the Kings County Repub-
lican leader, who fathered the Cropsey
movement.

There was no disposition last night
among the Mitchell-Fusion leaders to
boast of their victory over the Cropsey
forces. The Cropsey statement ap-
peared in their sense of humor in so
far as the justice suggested that if he
had the ticket the rest of the can-
didates would be the Fusion selections.
They recalled the frantic efforts of the
Cropsey boosters to put a straight Re-
publican ticket in the field against
Fusion.

William Hamlin Childs, chairman of
the executive committee of the Fusion
Committee of 1917, in an interview last
night took the attitude that, now the
situation was cleared, there was no use
in keeping up the war in Kings County
by telling the justice just what the
members of the Fusion Committee
thought of him for muddling their
cause.

"I believe Justice Cropsey's decision
will meet with the approval of all in-
telligent citizens of the city," said Mr.
Childs. "Considering all the circum-
stances, it was a patriotic action and
highly to be commended. It clears the
road for a hard, clean-cut fight against
Tammany, and that is all we ask."

Justice Cropsey's Statement

Justice Cropsey's statement follows:
"The sentiment expressed by
thousands of voters who urged
me to enter the primary as a candi-
date for Mayor is most gratifying.
Their interest, support and good wishes
are sincerely appreciated, and I can-
not express adequately my heartfelt
thanks. I have given the request most
careful and conscientious consideration,
and, after much deliberation, am con-
vinced that I should not enter the pri-
mary."

"If I did, and was nominated, the
anti-Tammany ticket would not repre-
sent either the views of those who op-
pose the present administration or of
the majority of voters who have
expressed no constructive work can be
accomplished. The Mayor's vote rep-
resents but a small minority unless the
war members are in sympathy with
me."

"Where I am to comply with the request
and be nominated and elected, I would
be in the position of one opposed both
to the present administration and to
Tammany, and could hardly expect the
cooperation of the men selected either
by the Fusion Committee or by Tam-
many."

Liquor Making to Meet Its Doom on Sept. 8, at 11 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Food
Administration to-day ordered that the
distillation of all liquors cease at 11
o'clock on the night of September 8.
This action was taken in pursuance of
the prohibition section of the Food
Control bill, which provides that, after
thirty days following the approval of
the law, no foods, fruits, food materi-
als or feeds shall be used in the pro-
duction of distilled spirits for bever-
age purposes.

The thirty-day period named will ex-
pire at midnight September 9. As this
falls on Sunday, and as the In-
ternal Revenue law prevents the oper-
ation of distilleries after 11 o'clock at
night on Saturday until the following
Monday at 1 a. m., it was ruled by the
Food Administration that the provi-
sion shall become effective at 11 p. m.,
Saturday, September 8.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A SUMMER
vacation, make distinction, go to Buck-
ingham, Delaware, Pa.—Advt.

Gen. Wood Is Shifted Again

Transfer to Command of
Fort Riley Training Camp
Stirs Comment—O'Ryan
Gets a Division

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Thirty-two
major generals, including Major Gen-
eral Leonard Wood, received assign-
ments to command the National Guard
and National Army divisions of the
war armies by War Department orders
issued to-night. On the list are all of
the present regular departmental com-
manders, who are now called upon for
duty in the field and probably at the
front in France.

General Wood, from the Department
of the Southeast, is to command the
Division of the new National Army to
be mobilized at Fort Riley, Kansas.
This transfer has inspired both favor-
able and unfavorable criticism of the
War Department in official circles.

It is held by General Wood's friends
in the War Department and elsewhere
at the Capital that it is a distinct loss
to the service to place him in any ter-
ritory other than that of the Eastern
Department, where he has rendered
such efficient service during recent
years.

On the other hand it is pointed out
that by placing him in command of a
division of the new National Army he
eventually will see service in Europe.
This, however, probably will not come
about for some time, and meantime, it
is expected that General Pershing, his
junior in rank, will be elevated to the
grade of Lieutenant General, thereby
becoming ranking officer of the army.
Unless Pershing is so advanced in
grade, it is pointed out, General Wood
would outrank him, and it is not be-
lieved that the War Department in-
tends to displace Pershing from su-
preme command of the American fight-
ing forces in Europe.

Both of the National Guard major
generals nominated Tuesday by the
President—John F. O'Ryan, of New
York, and Charles M. Clement, of
Pennsylvania—are placed at the heads
of divisions in their branch, with some
regular army brigadiers under them.

The order also assigns brigadiers of
both regulars and Guardsmen to com-
mand the brigades of each division, and
a colonel or lieutenant colonel to serve
as chief of staff under each of the
major generals. All are directed to re-
port not later than August 25, if prac-
ticable. Successors to the departmen-
tal commanders in their present posts
have not been named.

Changes to Be Expected

In a note appended to the order it
is stated that the order of designation
of the divisions bears no relation to
the order in which they will go to the
front. A warning is added that the
changes in the officer personnel of the
divisions are to be expected.

One change apparently has been
made since the list was made up.
Major General Francis J. Kernan is as-
signed to command the Thirty-second
Division, an order issued yesterday,
was temporarily designated as chief of
the new Division of Embarkation of
the General Staff, in charge of all
transportation.

In March of this year Major General
Wood, was transferred from his post
as commander of the Department of
the East and assigned to the command
of the Department of the Southeast,
with headquarters in Charleston, S. C.
This occurred on March 25. On
March 20 David Starr Jordan, chief
of this country's apostles of peace, had
filed a formal complaint with Secretary
Baker against the speeches of General
Wood in support of preparation for
war. General Wood received the choice of
going to one, either to the South or
to Hawaii or the Philippines.

The War Department said that the
transfer had a "complimentary aspect."
Protests against the transfer poured
in upon the War Department, which
once almost changed its mind and was
on the point of rescinding the order,
but finally carried out its original pur-
pose. General Wood arrived at
Charleston on April 13.

Other officers' assignments— Page 3.

Grace's Daughter Drowned

Michael P. Grace, of the exporting
firm of William R. Grace & Co., re-
ceived a cablegram yesterday announc-
ing that his daughter, Eloise, wife of
the Hon. Gilbert Beaumont, M. P., had
been drowned while bathing in a lake
in Italy. No further details of the
tragedy could be learned. Mrs. Beau-
mont was in Italy during Red Cross
week. Her husband is at the front with
the British army. She was the eldest
daughter of Mr. Grace, who is a brother
of the late Mayor William P. Grace.

Will Peace Come This Year?

The Pope's peace proposal demands the most
serious consideration from the Allied statesmen, says
Frank H. Simonds in next Sunday's Tribune.

The Tribune's War Editor reviews the Entente war
aims and contrasts them with the conditions suggested
in the Pope's peace gesture.

Mr. Simonds gives the facts it is essential to keep
in mind when thinking of the possibility of peace at this
time. His article is as much a lesson in diplomacy as
his discussions of military campaigns are lessons in
strategy.

Remind your newsdealer to-day to save your copy
of the August 19th

Sunday Tribune

ARE THEY GOING TO BE FOOLISH ENOUGH TO DO IT?



U. S. Is Ready To Curb I. W. W.

Great Western Strike Will Be
Stamped Out if War Indus-
tries Are Hampered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Grave
menace to industries whose contin-
uation at high speed is deemed vital to
the prosecution of the war is seen by
officials here in the growing activities
of Industrial Workers of the World
leaders on the Pacific Coast and in the
Far Northwest.

The movement apparently is nearing
its maximum and the full scope of its
possibilities is not minimized here. A
pretentious programme calling for
strikes, lockouts and general distur-
bances over seven states, or about one-
fourth of the area of the country, has
been brought to the attention of the
Department of Justice by scores of ex-
pert field investigators now in the af-
fected territory.

Swift and drastic action to check the
movement, in so far as it would cripple
industries or curtail production of
commodities necessary for war, is
planned by Department of Justice
officials. In many instances, however,
the department labors under the
handicap of being unable to proceed
until an overt act has been performed.
The entire movement, culminating
yesterday in the declaration at Spo-
kane of James Rowan, district secre-
tary of the organization, that a general
strike would be called August 20 in
Washington, Oregon, Montana, and
Idaho unless certain demands were
complied with, is regarded by many
officials as being political, and not a
labor movement.

A third industry which might seri-
ously be affected in the general I. W. W.
strike, it is said, is copper mining in
Montana.

Officials here were much interested to-
day in Rowan's demand for a ten-
hour day in the harvest fields. Any
organized movement, it was said, tend-
ing to prevent or delay the harvesting
of the country's crops would come
clearly within the class of subjects
with which the President was author-
ized by Congress to deal summarily.

Senators who want legislation to deal
with the I. W. W. situation to-day
agreed to join in drafting a bill for
introduction by Senator Hollis, designed
to curb improper activities without in-
juring interests of organized labor.

Another bill introduced to-day by
Senator King provides for the punish-
ment of persons who bring about the
breaking of contracts made by the
United States.

Allies Force Germans Back On 9 Miles of Ypres Front

British and French Advance a Mile Between Yser
Canal and Martenlaere, Winning Langemark
and Driegraeten Bridgehead, and Capturing
1,800 Prisoners

LONDON, Aug. 16.—British and
French armies in Flanders at dawn to-
day shattered Hindenburg's defence
zone on a nine-mile front east and
north of Ypres, thirty miles from the
field of victory around Hill 70, which
the Canadians stormed yesterday morn-
ing. In places to-day's success carried
the advancing troops more than a mile
into the intricate hostile trench sys-
tem.

On the left the French overran the
tongue of land between the Yser Canal
and Martenlaere, crossed the Steen-
beke River and conquered the bridge-
head of Driegraeten. In the center
Haig's men stormed Langemark and
established themselves in the German
trenches half a mile beyond the village.

On the right the British were less
successful and only succeeded in regis-
tering minor gains in the high ground
north of the Ypres-Menin road, where
the enemy still maintains his strong-
hold in the Polygon Wood.

1,800 Prisoners Brought In

That far over 1,800 prisoners have
been brought in, including thirty-eight
officers, and, according to a statement
made by Lloyd George in the House
of Commons, five cannon had been
seized up to midday.

Throughout the day the fighting was
also desperate in the neighborhood of
Lens, where the Canadians have main-
tained themselves against the German
determined counter attacks. The British
hold on the western section of the city
has not relaxed, the sweep of the guns
has kept the Germans away from the
vital positions on Hill 70, and further
progress has been made east of Loos.
The number of German prisoners taken
in this area has been increased to 806,
of whom twenty-two were officers.

Although the German accounts of
the two battles read like reports of
victories, the Entente success appears
between the lines. In Flanders, where
the Allied forces are said to have at-
tacked on a twenty-mile line after an
unexampled bombardment, the German
Franco-British Driegraeten and the
ground west of St. Julien is admitted.

British Success at Loos

In Artois the Canadian success is
minimized by announcing that their
objective was Valenciennes, three and
a half miles east of Loos, but it is
confessed that a wide gap was created
on either side of Loos and that the
British forces now occupy the first,
second, and some of the third German
line. The loss of Hill 70 is not men-
tioned, but left to the inference of the
German critics.

The two Entente assaults yesterday
and to-day make it clear that the Al-
lied command has adopted new tac-
tics. The attacks, on widely separated
fronts, are proceeding by comparatively
short rushes after smothering artill-
ery preparation—the most intense the
world has ever known. The element
of surprise, which predominated in the
first phase of the Battle of Arras, has
been necessarily abandoned and a
methodical battery attack has been

A description of yesterday's
French and British advance in
Flanders will be found on Page 5.

England Cannot Be Starved, Lloyd George Tells Commons; Wilson Soon to Answer Pope

President Will Confer
With Allies on Reply
to Pontiff

Senate to Give Free
Rein to Pacifist Talk

But Overwhelming Vote Is
Probable for Continu-
ance of War

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President
Wilson will personally decide the
United States' position on the Pope's
proposal, of course, after consultation
with the Allies. In this, as in every
major question of diplomacy, he will
be his own state department.

Mr. Lansing said yesterday that the
pending proposals had not been dis-
cussed between himself and the Presi-
dent, and he indignantly denied a story
which appeared in one of the afternoon
papers here which said he had com-
mitted himself with regard to them in
conversations with representatives of
some of the powers.

This story represented him as telling
the Ambassadors of Italy and Brazil
that it was his personal opinion that
the peace proposals could not be ac-
cepted. The Secretary said: "It is ab-
solutely false. I consider it unpari-
tarian to publish statements like that
which will embarrass the government."

There is evidently a keen determina-
tion to avoid any such slip as occurred
when the last peace proposals were
being discussed.

Prompt Acknowledgment

The developments of the day were
the receipt of the official text of the
Pope's note and the probable adoption
of a programme with regard to peace
discussions in the United States Sen-
ate. The Pope's note was received
through the British Foreign Office and
the official text does not differ except
slightly from the text already pub-
lished in the newspapers. It is ex-
pected that it will be acknowledged
through the British Foreign Office in a
dispatch that will recognize appreci-
atively the Pope's desire for peace. The
formal reply will follow several days
later.

With regard to the peace resolutions
in the Senate, Senator King, of Utah,
saw the President this afternoon. After
the conference the Senator gave it as
his personal opinion that the resolu-
tions should go over until after the
war revenue bill is out of the way and
then be freely debated and a vote had
upon them.

This is supposed to be the Presi-
dent's desire. It coincides with the
wishes of Senator La Follette. And
apparently nothing stands in the way
of its being effectuated.

Senate Is Determined

It is expected that a vote will show
to the world that the Senate is over-
whelmingly for continuing the war
until a situation is developed which
promises safety for popular govern-
ment and undisturbed peace for the
future. It is felt that the debate will
have a good effect upon opinion here
and among the Allied peoples.

President Wilson may reply to the
Pope before the resolutions come up,
and thus he may give the keynote to
the speech in opposition to the Pa-
cificist and pro-German Senators. It
is expected that the position taken by
the majority in the Senate will be much
stronger for war than it has been at
any time past.

Discussion in diplomatic circles still
runs on the obstacles in the way of
agreeing to the peace proposals of the
Vatican. The last previous peace pro-
posals made by Berlin were rejected
because they did not disclose peace
terms, but merely invited a conference
on peace. These present proposals, if
they were made with an understand-
ing of Germany's position, merely dis-
close half of Germany's peace terms,
objectors say, and invite a conference
upon issues of major importance which
threatened the tranquility of Europe
for years and which cannot be settled
by negotiations. In other words, Germany
if she accepts the Vatican proposal, as
she is expected to do promptly, will
not meet the condition demanded by
the Allies when last approached; that is
to say, she will not have disclosed her
terms.

Question of Alsace

How, it is asked, can the question of
Alsace-Lorraine ever be settled by con-
ference? Is there any reason to be-
lieve that Austria will yield to Italy
in regard to her claims on the Balkan
peninsula? No conclusion on the Balkan
situation or on Poland could come from
a conference. And if the war does not
settle these problems and Germany
does not confess the wrong she has
done to Belgium and to France and
make financial reparation, and if the
government remains what it was, with
its cynical contempt for covenants and
agreements, what will be the gain to
the world from all this fighting?

Now, it may be said pertinently in
opposition to this view that much less
than a perfect peace may have to be
agreed to in the end, but the significant
fact is that little is heard in reply to
the prevailing criticism of the com-
position now offered. Opinion here is
strongly against the Pope's proposals.
There can be no question of that.

German-Americanians

(From the Staats-Zeitung, August 16)
The answer Special Ambassador Root gave
yesterday to the Pope's peace message was:
"The mark should be taken off the peace
conspirators. . . . Those who speak of
peace at present should be shot at dawn as
high traitors." And Root meant orators of
the peace movements, Representatives and
Senators who act for peace and editors who
have placed their pens in the service of an
early peace.

Great Bear Spring Water—300

the case of six glass stoppered bottles
—Advt.

German Press
Favors Pope's
Peace Proposal

Opinion Expressed That Pon-
tiff Consulted Entente Be-
fore Writing His Note

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—The Pope's
peace proposal, according to a Berlin
dispatch, seems to have had a friendly
reception in the leading circles in Ger-
many, having fallen on carefully pre-
pared ground.

Several of the newspapers report that
the Pontiff had sounded out both bel-
ligerent groups in advance and intim-
ate to their readers that the Entente
therefore probably is in sympathy with
his mediation. The Roman Catholic
organ, "Germania," insists that the step
was of such sweeping importance that
it is impossible it was taken without
the Vatican first getting in touch with
both groups of the warring factions.
The newspaper pretends to know that
the note contains no material point
missing from the published summary—
namely, a pre-war economic rapproche-
ment.

The "Vorwärts" refers in connection
with the Pope's peace offer to current
rumors of a conference of financiers of
the belligerent powers recently held in
Switzerland. It says the German pub-
lic is entitled to full information re-
garding the conference and demands a
statement from Dr. Karl Helfferich,
Vice-Chancellor, who as a former sec-
retary of the imperial treasury presum-
ably had knowledge of it.

The Cologne "Volkszeitung," organ
of the pan-German wing of the Catho-
lic party, is in an unfortunate position
by reason of the note. This newspaper
has just asserted in a hot article
against the peace policy of Matthias
Erzberger, member of the Clerical Cen-
tre in the Reichstag, that Erzberger
was not entitled to obtain Papal sup-
port or sympathy for his campaign;
that there was nothing further from
the Pope's intentions than an attempt
to suggest terms of peace, particularly
a non-annexationist peace.

Telegrams received here from Berlin
also over the attitude of the German
press on the Pope's proposal, and it
will be necessary to await the arrival
of the newspapers to determine whether
their editors or the censor is responsi-
ble for this attitude.

The "Kreuzzeitung" of Berlin, a copy
of which has been received here, says
sympathy with the Pope's wish for
peace must disappear when it is seen
that he has united himself with such
conditions as restorations and no in-
demnities.

The newspaper considers that the
nature of the peace outlined by the
Pope must compel the Central Powers
to refuse the offer of the Pontiff.
This newspaper says it fears the affair
will have an unhappy influence not
only in Austria but among the Catho-
lics in Germany.

The "Kreuzzeitung" considers
the proposal to enter into negotiations
on the basis of the Pontiff's programme
should not be rejected.

Speech of British Premier Construed As Reply to Pope

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Premier
Lloyd George's optimistic speech in the
British Parliament to-day was inter-
preted here as a preliminary indica-
tion of the attitude the Allied nations
may be expected to adopt toward any
discussion of peace on a basis which
might permit Germany as a conqueror
to dictate terms.

Beating the U-Boats

He submitted figures to show that in
the first six months of this year the
new tonnage built was 484,000, while in
the last six months, including pur-
chases, the new tonnage would be 1-
424,000.

The Premier also said that a con-
siderable addition had been made in
the programme of naval construction.
With the cooperation of America, the
Premier said, there would be sufficient
tonnage for all of 1918, and, if neces-
sary, 1919. Although tonnage had
increased during the last year, he added,
more goods had been carried from over-
seas.

"I think," the Premier said, "the
time has come when a review of the
military situation. The main facts
are well known to the House and the
country. I had anticipated this year a
great converging movement against our
foes. Russia was equipped for that
past year with great thoroughness,
and I venture to say that the
nippers were beginning to grip, but
to be quite frank, one claw of the nip-
pers is out of repair for the moment,
and therefore we have not got the same
converging pressure we had anticipated.
"But things are mending. The situa-
tion in Russia is a very difficult one,
and I should be sorry to say anything
which would make it more difficult, be-
cause it is quite obvious you cannot
even state facts without embarrassing
those who are trying to restore the
situation in that country. But while
they are doing it with great courage
and I think with great thoroughness,
the brunt of the fighting must fall
upon other countries. And considering
all the difficulties with which we are

Premier Puts Britain's Net
Losses From U-Boats Un-
der 250,000 Tons a Month

Grain Stocks Gain;
Harvest Promising

George Sees, With Help of
U. S., Tonnage Enough
for 1918 and 1919

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A message of
hope and quiet confidence in the future
was given to the British nation to-day
in the House of Commons by Premier
Lloyd George. The people of the Brit-
ish Isles cannot be starved, despite the
German submarine campaign, and the
military situation grows more hopeful.
The difficulties of the Allies will grow
less and their power increase, while
the troubles of Germany will increase
and her power fall away.

"This is the supreme hour for pa-
tience," the Premier declared in con-
clusion, "for courage, for endurance,
for hope, for unity. Let us go through
this hour with a temper that will en-
able us to destroy a great military des-
potism. Let us go through this hour
with the old temper of our race, so that
next year we shall begin, and the
world shall begin, to reap the fruits of
our valor."

Plenty of Grain

The stock of wheat in Great Britain
has increased by one-third within a
year, and this year's harvest promises
well; but economy still is necessary.

German claims as to British ship-
ping losses, the Premier said, were ex-
aggerated in the hope of cheering up
the people of the Central Powers. Al-
though the submarine losses in April
had been 500,000 tons, they had de-
creased until the average for July and
August would be 175,000 tons net each.
Shipbuilding had been speeded up,
vessels had been purchased abroad and
the total tonnage acquired in 1917
would reach nearly 2,000,000. The
Premier said he believed the losses
would grow smaller, and that the Ad-
miralty had met with success in meet-
ing the submarine menace, while
measures taken by the shipping con-
troller had permitted vessels to carry
increased tonnage.

The Premier said that this time last
year the wheat in this country
amounted to 6,480,000 quarters, and
that now it is 8,500,000 quarters (a
quarter is equivalent to 480 pounds).
The stock of oats and barley, he de-
clared, also was higher.

There had been a considerable sav-
ing in bread consumption, however,
the Premier said, and, owing to closer
milling and food economy, there had
been an addition to the wheat stock
of 70,000 quarters a week.

Harvest Area Increased

He declared that acreage under cul-
tivation showed an increase of one
million acres. If the harvest weather
was good the condition of food sup-
plies was very satisfactory. The
Premier added that there had been an
increase in the sugar reserve.

"The government has come to the
conclusion," Premier Lloyd George
said, "that, with reasonable economy,
there is no chance of starving England
out."

"The Admiralty plans for dealing
with submarines have been increasing-
ly successful."
He added that in the single month of
April 560,000 gross tons of shipping
were lost through Teuton submarines.
In July the tonnage lost went down to
320,000 gross tons. This month there
was a substantial improvement over
that of July.

The net losses since the commence-
ment of Germany's unrestricted subma-
rine warfare was under 250,000 tons a
month, he said.

"Germany now is barely able to hold
her own—not even that," he declared.

Beating the U-Boats

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